

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

NEW SERIES No. 5790

光緒三十四年三月初九

THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1908.

禮拜四

香港英曆四月九號

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 50,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS 15,125,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies.

TOKIO. CHIEFOO.
KOBE. TIENTSIN.
OSAKA. PEKIN.
YAGASAKI. NEWCHANG.
LONDON. DALNY.
LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.
NEW YORK. ANTUNG.
SAN FRANCISCO. LIOYANG.
HONOLULU. MUKDEN.
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HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 12 months 5% p.a.
" 6 " 4% " "
" 3 " 3% " "
" 1 " 2% " "
TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1908. [23]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP GOLD \$1,250,000
ABOUT MEX. \$7,222,222
RESERVE FUND GOLD \$1,250,000
ABOUT MEX. \$7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE:

60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:

THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 6 months 4% per cent. per annum.
" 3 " " " " "
" 1 " " " " "
No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.
W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).
RESERVE FUND FL 5,378,375 (about £448,000).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Chienboon, Tegal, Pecalangas, Pasopocan, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kotakadja (Acheen), Bandjermasin.
Correspondents at Makassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts Banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily balances.
Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum.
Do, 6 do, 4% do.
Do, 3 do, 3% do.
Do, 1 do, 2% do.
J. L. VAN HOUTEN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1907. [26]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS \$13,500,000
Sterling £1,500,000 at 2/11=£1,000,000
Silver \$13,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick, Chairman.
E. Goetz, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
E. G. Barrett, Esq., E. Shalim, Esq.
G. Friesland, Esq., R. Shewan, Esq.
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CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2% per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3% per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4% per cent. per annum.
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1908. [24]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3% PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$1000 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4% PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [28]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,475,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS £1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT AT THE RATE OF 2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE DAILY BALANCES.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4% per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " " " " " "
" 3 " " " " " " "
" 1 " " " " " " "
JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Manager.
Hongkong, 6th January, 1908. [29]

DEUTSCHE ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—SE. Taels 7,500,000
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES: Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank)
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft
Deutsche Bank
S. Bleichroeder
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft
Bank fuer Handel und Industrie
Robert Warshawsky & Co.
Mendelssohn & Co.
M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne
Frankfurt
Jacob S. H. Stern
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co., Koeln.
Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY.

DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOEHN,
Manager.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [30]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	JAPAN	About 12th April.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	OCEANA	About 16th April.	Freight and Passage.
MARSEILLES and LONDON	MALTA	18th April.	See Special Advertisements.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	PERA	About 26th April.	Freight only.

For Further Particulars, apply to

F. I. ABBOTT,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1908. [7]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FINEST GROUND

COFFEE

IN 1lb. TINS.

ROASTED & GROUND ON OUR PREMISES.

We Guarantee the Absolute Purity of our Coffee which contains Genuine MOCHA and JAVA Beans only.

FRESH GROUND DAILY.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

DOWS PORTS.

Armada \$32.00 Per Dozen.
Royal Dry 27.00 " "
Invalid 25.00 " "



Telephone No. 75.

SOLE AGENTS:
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
15, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1908. [140]

THE CITY OF PARIS, PARISIAN DRESSMAKERS AND COURT MILLINERS,

2, PEDDER STREET, MAHE FLINT, MANAGERS.

Just Unpacked from Fris ex s.s. "Tonkin"

A LARGE LOT OF

NEW SPRING GOODS.

CHAMPAGNE.

G. H. MUM & CO.

THE MOST POPULAR WINE

Can be had in the following qualities:—
EXTRA DRY (Gt American).
BRUT (Cordon Rouge).

Sales in the United States exceed the total of all other Brands.

Served in all Clubs and First-class Hotels, and obtainable at all Wine Merchants in the Colony, and from Shewan Tomes & Co., sole agents.

Shipping—Steamers

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO

AND

WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 2,353 Tons, "POWAN" 2,338 Tons, "FATSHAN" 2,260 Tons, "KINSHAN" 1,995 Tons, "HEUNGSHAN" 1,998 Tons.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

The S.S. "POWAN" will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf, returning from Canton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 P.M.

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River.

Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN" 1,651 Tons and "SUI-TAI" 1,651 Tons.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wharf.

On Sundays Special Cheap Excursions as per particulars at foot.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 588 Tons, and "NANNING," 569 Tons. (S.S. "Nanning" at Dock).

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M.

Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAYS, the Company's Steamship "SUI-AN" will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 A.M. Returning from Macao at 5 P.M.

Popular Excursion Rates as usual.

N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. This steamer connects with the returning steamer from Macao.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LD.,
HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),
opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [6]

Hotels.

KOWLOON HOTEL, HONGKONG.

NEEDS NO ADVERTISING.

World-Wide Reputation.
The only First-class Hotel in Kowloon.
Most Charming and Popular Resort in the Colony.
Electric Lights, Fans and Call Bells.
Bath Rooms attached to Each Room.

Unrivalled for Comfort and Cuisine.
Thoroughly Up to Date with Every Modern Luxury.
Billiards and Bowling Alleys.
Moderate Terms and No Extras.
Modern Management.

Telegraphic Address:

"CHEF" HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 24.

O. E. OWEN,

Proprietor.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

(TELEGRAMS—VICTORIA—SHAMKIN).
SHAMKIN, CANTON.
ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.
H. HAYNES,
Manager.

MACAO HOTEL,

(TELEGRAMS—FARMER—MACAO).
MACAO, CHINA.
IN THE CENTRE OF THE PRAIA GRANDE.

BOTH HOTELS ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED AND UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE FOR RESIDENTS AND TOURISTS.

WM. FARMER, Proprietor.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKET'S GAR, the PRAX, near the TRAIN TERMINUS Tel. 55.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1907.

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1907.

A. F. DAVIES,

Manager. [13]

CONNAUGHT HOTEL, HONGKONG.

A FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN HOTEL
SITUATED IN THE MAIN STREET NEAR THE BANKS AND PRINCIPAL OFFICES.
STRICTLY EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

Wines and Spirits of the very Best Quality.

Bath in Every Room.

Hot and Cold Water Throughout.

Hotel Launch Meets all Steamers.

Special Terms for Tourists and Parties or Families.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO—

THE MANAGER & AGENT

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S

E

VERY OLD LIQUEUR.

SCOTCH

WHISKY

A Blend of the Finest Pure Malt Whiskies distilled in Scotland

GENUINE AGE

FINE MELLOW FLAVOUR.

Per Case \$16.50

Watson's

D. SHERRY

SUPERIOR PALE DRY.

Per Dozen \$19.50

A VERY FINE WINE, POPULAR THROUGHOUT THE FAR EAST.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1908.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1908.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The yellow press is now insisting upon a war between China and Japan, but the Chinese show no inclination to adopt a course which would precipitate their prepared enemy upon them. The Chinese have taken the measure of Japan. Their former contempt for their island neighbours has given way to a wholesome respect for their prowess and appreciation of the fact that the art of war must be learned by a people before they presume to dispute with a nation that has gone to school. Under the circumstances, the San Francisco Chronicle believes it is safe to predict that there will be no war at present. What may happen later on, if Japan persists in being dictatorial, remains to be seen.

POWER OF THE PRESS.

It has become the fashion in some quarters to gird at journalism and journalists, to place blame on the Fourth Estate as a degenerating and vitiating influence in modern life, and to sum up the whole sneering argument in the unreasonable assertion that the product of the daily press is not "literature." A thing to which it makes no pretence. This attitude of destructive criticism is, of course, purely academic and anaemic. Men who do things and men who think things realize that the press is a powerful agent for national good, a veritable engine of reform, a promoter of progress. Statesmen of England and other countries have seen in a free press one of the greatest influences of civilization, and in the British constitution, adequate and peremptory provision is made for the inviolate preservation of the liberty of the press. Journalism is not perfect, but neither are we living in the millennium. The daily newspaper pictures life as it is lived day after day; it gives publicity to good and bad as they occur, for the commendation of one and the abatement of the other; it informs the average man, "the man in the street," of that he may take a discerning and intelligent interest in ongoing affairs; it records current history in the making; it even educates by its wide range of subjects and varied departments, coming into contact with daily life and interests in all their complex phases with its news, sports, finance, humour, editorials and criticisms; it is a direct cultural influence, extending knowledge, art, music and common sense, race discrimination and common sense.

sible men never flee at the daily press, for they see its fine purposes and positive achievements despite its limitations, vagaries and imperfections, which are indeed as universal as the human race. In refreshing contrast to the usual academic critic is Prof. William James, the Harvard philosopher of pragmatism, who in a current magazine prints his address to the Association of Collegiate Alumni, delivered at Radcliffe, in the course of which he warns the college-bred woman—and man—against assuming a negative, unproductive, listless attitude in the world's affairs, and says that the press, through its periodicals and newspapers, is rapidly taking the place of the college as a social and cultural influence, owing to the specialness, specialization or indifference of the great educational institutions. The report is reproduced in the Philadelphia Press whose comments thereon will be endorsed by all who realize the value of the modern Press as an educating medium. President Roosevelt has time and again taken occasion to praise the influence of the decent newspapers—and the majority come under that head—and reformers everywhere depend on the support and publicity of the press in accomplishing their objects.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE German mail of the 11th March was delivered in London on the 8th inst.

WE regret to hear that Messrs. Carlowitz & Co. of Hongkong have decided not to take over Mr. Thies' timber concession at Banguey. —B.N.B. Herald.

MR. MORRISH and Mr. Boardman, senior, and second clerks, respectively, to the Secretary to Admiral Moore left for home by the C. P. R. Co's *Empress of India* this afternoon.

A MACAO correspondent informs us that the Portuguese Government has raised the rate of postage for letters to Hongkong, to four cents and to Portugal, &c. to six cents per-half-ounce.

A FIRE which occurred at 337, Queen's Road West, last night, in an establishment where richesses are built, was responsible for \$500 damages. The building was insured for \$3,000.

THE replay of the semi-final tie between H.M.S. *King Alfred* and Hongkong F.C. will be played on Saturday at 4.30 p.m. on the Club Ground. —Referee: Lieutenant Mulbrie, R.M.L.I.

THE Acting Superintendent of the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Ltd., advises that all Japanese landlines beyond Kobe and Osaka are interrupted by storm. Restoration is uncertain.

A STABBING affray took place in the Kennedy Town Cattle Depot this forenoon. So far as we have learned one of the men, there were two implicated in the matter, has been seriously stabbed. The other is certain to be found within the next twenty-four hours.

THE following, playing in colour, will represent the Football Club versus the Navy at the Happy Valley to-morrow afternoon at 5.15 p.m. W. J. Daniel, Leith, Balderston, F. G. Carroll, Pryor, J. J. MacGregor, G. D. McIlraith, F. C. Hall, K. O. Hutchison, W. B. Stanton, B. C. M. Johnston, E. D. O. Wolfe, Skrimshire, and St. John.

H.E. TATTAI WANG TSE-TSING, the deputy who was lately appointed by the Board of War to inspect the Kiangnan Arsenal, has completed his work there and is now on his way back to Peking to report to the Board in question, having left Shanghai attended by a numerous suite on the 30th March on board the s.s. *Quinn*, belonging to the China Merchants.

MANILA bathers have generally scoffed at repeated warnings against sharks in Manila Bay. Not long ago Captain R. M. Lasala, whose residence is on Matala beach, reported a large shark seen close to the beach from his house. The launch *Nina*, of the Manila Navigation and Transportation Company, has just brought to the company's offices a saw-fish stranded on the beach at Salinas, Cavite. The saw-fish measures from the end of the saw to the end of its tail just 13 feet, and from tip to tip of its fins measures 43 feet. It would seem to prove bathers, more especially those who are in the habit of swimming from ships in the bay, to exercise care.

THE fact that pneumonia might be called simply a shutting off of oxygen shows how important this is to give the patient plenty of air. In one large New York hospital sufferers from the disease are carried to the roof and kept there day and night. An attack of pneumonia begins in a manner which suggests a fever and suffers from pains in the side. A cough soon appears, and the breath becomes short and quick. The valiant battle of the overworked heart is indicated by a quick pulse and flushed cheeks. Soon there are signs of great exhaustion, with headache, sleeplessness, and (sometimes) delirium.

ACCORDING to a Peking message, the Peking Government has issued instructions to the Chinese Minister in Tokyo to engage Mr. Ogawa Shigeoro, a well-known authority on prison affairs in Japan, and Mr. Shida Koto, an expert in commercial matters, for the service of the Chinese Government. The same message mentions that the term of the contract of Mr. Maruyama, Japanese railway engineer, as adviser to the Viceroy of Hu-Kwang, has expired, and Viceroy Chow recommended Mr. Kinder, the well-known English railway engineer, as his successor. But the Peking Department in Peking, equivalent to the Communications Department, disapproved the recommendation and decided to renew Mr. Maruyama's contract.

CANTON HANKOW RAILWAY.

SECOND CALL TO BE MADE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 8th April, 1908. The board of directors of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company will hold a meeting at the offices of the Company on the 11th instant when the following questions will be discussed:—

1.—The collection of the second call at \$1.50 per share. The committee of the Canton Chamber of Commerce, the Nine Charitable Institutions and the 72 Guilds will be requested to jointly discuss the advisability of the collection and to express their opinion thereon.

2.—The formation of a Railway Bank in connection with the Railway Company and the payment of interest to shareholders, etc. A mass meeting will be arranged so as to arrive at a decision.

AERATED WATER IN COURT.

MR. HANS WEISMANN SUES.

In the Supreme Court, this morning, an action was brought against Hans Weismann, of Cafe Weismann, 74, Queen's Road Central, by Mr. P. F. Dancberg, of the Aerated Water Manufacturing Co. to recover the sum of \$395.88, for aerated waters sold and delivered by the plaintiff to the defendant.

Mr. R. Atkinson, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, was for the plaintiff, Mr. F. X. d'Almada e Castro appeared for the defendant. Mr. Atkinson stated that the original claim was for \$391.88, but since that writ had been served a clerical error had been discovered in the figures. He now proposed to reduce the claim by some \$17 or \$18.

Mr. Justice Gompertz—Has the account been paid?

Mr. Atkinson—No.

Mr. Justice Gompertz—And what is the claim now to be?

Mr. Atkinson—\$375.65, a reduction of \$192.

Mr. d'Almada—I don't know how the reduction was made.

Continuing, Mr. Atkinson said that plaintiff started business with the defendant as far back as 1902. Plaintiff took cakes from the defendant to sell, whilst the defendant was supplied with aerated waters. The portion accounts between the parties went on, a of them being settled by the defendant from time to time, but they were never entirely settled. At intervals the accounts were sent to the defendant for settlement, but nothing was done. At the request of the defendant, plaintiff went to see him in February, 1906, and together they went through the accounts. The defendant, after a while, admitted that the accounts were right, confessed that he was not aware that the account was so large, and stated that he was not in a position to pay. He had spent too much money, he said, when he went home to get married. Plaintiff agreed to give him a ten per cent discount. Mr. Atkinson observed that he would produce evidence to prove that defendant, in a letter and in conversations, admitted his indebtedness to the plaintiff. The defence would raise the point that Cafe Weismann had been turned into a limited liability company in 1904. This the prosecution did not deny, but they were never informed of the change.

Plaintiff was then called to the box, and he corroborated the story as already outlined by his solicitor. He said further, that some time ago he read in a newspaper that Mr. Weismann was about to leave the Colony soon, and this action followed. On many occasions he had written to the defendant asking for settlement, but he got no reply. The letter was refused at the cafe, the messenger being told that "Mr. Weismann no more here." At his house in Ripon Terrace the messenger was told that Mr. Weismann was at his shop. Finally, the letter was written in German, and this was received, but no answer came.

After further evidence was heard his Lordship reserved his judgment.

H.E. TANG SHAO-YI is detained in Peking by order of the Central Government for the purpose of negotiating certain matters of importance with the British Minister, among them being the Anglo-Chinese Treaty regarding Tibet and the piratical attacks on British steamers on the West River.

THIS wise man who by looking into a tangle of lines on a chart can say what kind of weather we shall have to-morrow are probably the least pessimistic of all classes on the subject of meteorological conditions. That is to say, they exhibit the least anxiety over the question of the duration of what are graphically called bad spells of weather. These philosophers preserve their tranquillity so well because probably they reflect that there is nothing, not so uncertain, but so certain as the weather. We shall have weather while the world stands, and good weather will succeed bad weather, and bad weather good weather, with unflinching certainty. Moreover, there is just so much sunny weather, and so much cruel, chilling weather in the season's mass of temperature, with very slight variations from year to year. Thus, say the astronomer meteorological sages, when it is very, very cold, it is time to expect some heat again, and also the reverse.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

Indian (*Gregory*) 13th inst. French (*Australia*) 13th inst., morning. American (*China*) 14th inst.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Gibber*, which left here on 11th ult., at noon, arrived at Genoa on 7th inst. at 2 p.m.

The s.s. *Dunelm* left Singapore on 8th inst., morning, and is expected here on 14th inst. afternoon.

The M. M. Co's s.s. *Australia*, with the French mail of the 11th ult., and mail from London of the 14th ult., will leave for Hongkong on 10th inst. at 1 p.m. and may be expected to arrive here on 11th inst. morning, and will leave for Shanghai the same afternoon.

RICE FOR CANTON.

SHIPMENT FROM WUHU.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 8th April, 1908. After a great deal of difficulty had been overcome, the authorities of the province of Kwangsi consented to remove the prohibition on the exportation of rice to Canton. Yesterday the committee of the Canton Cheap Rice Disposal Bureau wired to Kwangsi to tender their thanks for the benevolent concession.

On the 5th instant a Wuhu telegram advised the Cheap Rice Disposal Bureau that a shipment of 37,000 bags of rice will leave that port on the 10th instant for Canton and it will be due here on the 17th instant. At present the Bureau has in stock some 10,000 bags of rice and the distribution of rice from the four marshes will take place on the 12th instant to supply the people. It has been fixed that every 10 cents will buy two and a half catties.

MURDER AT YAU-MATI.

CHINESE WOMAN KILLED.

Particulars of another murder on the peninsula of Yau-ma-ti reach us to-day, the victim of the foul deed being a Chinese woman named Ah Kiu. Deceased was the wife of an Indian watchman employed at Quarry Bay. She resided at No. 119 Temple Street, Yau-ma-ti, one of a block of tenement houses facing a vacant plot of land above Gascoigne Road. The unfortunate woman lived on the first floor of the house in company with a blind relative and an adopted child—a little girl.

What led to the murder and who the miscreant or miscreants, if there were more than one, are of the dastardly act which encompassed the woman's end in such a cowardly manner have up till now not been disclosed, and it is to unravel another one of the mysteries which unfortunately mark the black spots in the criminal records of the peninsula that the secret service of the police and the detachment stationed on the mainland are now exerting their very best efforts.

From what has been learnt it appears that about 8 o'clock last evening, a Chinese woman residing on the second floor of the same house as the deceased, while going up the stairs, met four men coming down one of whom she observed was carrying a child in his arms. In the dark she could not recognize the men.

On reaching the first landing, she heard the cry of a child, which was familiar to her as that of the adopted daughter of the woman Ah Kiu, the deceased. As the child continued to cry for some time, the woman hastened downstairs to its assistance and discovered the child lying on the pavement below. It had evidently been left there by the four men who had descended the stairs while the woman was getting up to the second floor. She picked up the girl and proceeded to the first floor of the house. Arriving at the door, which was unlocked, she began rapping at it. Receiving no answer, and after some louder rapping, she called out to the deceased. No answer was returned. This, coupled with the fact that no light appeared in the room, aroused the woman's suspicion that something had gone amiss. Striking a match, she pushed the door open, and, in getting into the room, was horrified at the discovery of Ah Kiu's dead body with her hands bound and a Chinese silk scarf securely tied around her neck. The woman was dead.

Inspector McHardy, of the Yau-ma-ti Police Station, was immediately notified as to the ghastly find. The police officer promptly repaired to the scene of the tragedy, for without doubt, a tragedy must have been enacted, and caused the removal of the corpse to the Kowloon mortuary. A thorough examination of the house was then conducted by the police with the object of discovering any clue leading to the murder of the deceased. Beyond the fact that no money had been stolen and that little, if any, jewellery was missing, the police found nothing to enlighten them as to the motive prompting the doing to death of Ah Kiu. The room bore evidence of having been unassailed. It is believed that robbery was not the motive of the crime; it may not at all be improbable that revenge had urged the perpetrators of the murder to their dastardly work.

JAPANESE YARN TRADE.

PROPOSED COMBINE.

The Kanaguchi, Goto, and Settsu Spinning Companies have agreed among themselves to maintain the price of their yarn at Y10 per kilo of yarn for 20's produced by the Settsu and Goto mills, and at one yen higher for the Kanaguchi product. This agreement is to go into force on the 1st of April. The yarn merchants are protesting against this combination, as they had recently been advised by the Kanaguchi company to push the sale of yarn at any price that could be realised, and they have been selling the Settsu and Goto yarn at about Y10 per kilo. The dealers threaten to boycott the yarn produced by the three above-named companies, if forced to sell their yarn at conference prices. It is believed that in view of this attitude the three spinning companies will eventually be compelled to give way.

It is reported that Mr. Ohishi, President of the Kurashiki Spinning Company, of Okayama Prefecture, is of opinion that it is unwise to continue to pay large dividends, in view of the present depression in business, and suggests that no dividend be paid for the half-year now ending. The shareholders do not agree with Mr. Ohishi, and he has resolved to offer to take up all the shares at their face value, and to become sole owner. The Kurashiki Spinning Company is one of the foremost concerns in the kind of "large reserve" fund, and ready the greater proportion of the funds is held by the President and other directors. The last year the company paid a dividend of the rate of 40 per cent. per share.

The Japanese Boycott.

SELF-GOVERNMENT SOCIETY'S ACTIVITY.

ANOTHER MASS MEETING CALLED. PROPOSED CARTOONS AND LYRICS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 8th April. At a meeting, held on the 6th instant, at the headquarters of the Canton Self-Government Association, it was decided to invite the people of all districts throughout the province to attend a mass meeting to be held at a date to be announced later for the purpose of discussing matters in connection with the proposed joint memorial to the Throne to pray for the early institution of a parliament.

A resolution was also passed to the effect that steps should be taken for the improvement of native manufactures. For the purpose of impressing the humiliation of the *Tatsu Maru* settlement on the minds of the people, the Society has determined to prepare some cartoons to be distributed to the people and to have lyric poems composed chronicling the events connected with the case, for publication in the native papers. In these cartoons and verses the most salient theme will be the National Disgrace, as the Chinese call it.

Following the example of the Self-Government Society the people of the Sunui district at Oi Hoi, will hold a National Disgrace Meeting on the 8th instant, and the people of the Namhoi district, at Shum Chun, will hold a similar meeting there on the 10th instant.

CIET WU REINSTATED.

By order of the Viceroy, Captain Wu King Jung, the executive officer who effected the arrest of the *Tatsu Maru*, has been again put in charge of the Chinese gunboat *Po Bik*. He has neither been discharged nor punished since the conclusion of the *Tatsu Maru* case.

COST OF THE ARMS PAID.

It is reported that the Viceroy has paid a sum of \$21,400 to the Japanese Consul at Canton, being the amount for the purchase of the arms and ammunition that were seized on board the *Tatsu Maru*.

SINGAPORE COMMENTS.

The *Singapore Free Press* has the following editorial on the 31st ult.:—There is a curious parallel between the recent defiant attitude of California to Washington and the open revolt of Canton against Peking, which to-day makes the subject of a striking special telegram from Hongkong. The latter is however a much more impassioned affair, for the Viceroy daily refuses the orders of the Waiwupu, the Chinese Foreign Office, that he should arrest the leaders of the Canton boycott against Japanese and Japanese goods. The Peking Government are now under the unpleasant necessity of having to enforce their orders or "lose face" in a fatal way. So dire is the predicament that Yuan Shi Kai has asked the Throne for orders to take an army to Canton. This, in the high excitement prevailing at Canton, would entail a sanguinary collision between the expeditionary army from Peking and the popular levies that would be certain to oppose it on landing. The anxiety of the Waiwupu to repress the Japanese boycott now in full swing at Canton is perhaps to be explained by a telegram from Peking to Hongkong stating that the Japanese Minister at Peking had notified the Waiwupu that "Japan will hold China responsible for any diminution of trade on account of the boycott." Another telegram states that at Kebe the local Chinese Chamber of Commerce has held a meeting and passed a resolution opposing the boycott. There is no doubt that public feeling at Canton has reached a pitch of patriotic exaltation that has never found a parallel, for it is the result of a movement in which the power of enlightenment and education is playing a remarkable part. A little over a week ago the Viceroy at Canton, H.E. Chang, Jea Chun, finding the position so difficult in the face of an agitation with which he was in full sympathy, telegraphed his resignation. But the Waiwupu would not accept it and directed him to remain at his post. He has done so, and has now defied the authority of the Waiwupu. The leaders of the agitation at Canton have despatched manifestos, describing the action and asking for support, to all the twenty-one provinces of China. Even if no Northern Army is brought down to Canton, the situation is of such a character that it might not take much more to induce the Canton province to head a revolt against the Imperial Government at Peking. There is already what is known as a "Self-government Society" at Canton, and that, owing to the "Tatsu Maru" affair, has been intensely engaged in anti-Japanese demonstrations. That society has now been disbanded in consequence by the Viceroy, acting under orders from Peking. This disbandment has still further excited the population, which looked to the society as its organised instrument for political protest and action. So far as the situation can be appreciated from the outside it appears to be of a highly dangerous character to the internal peace of China.

WADA SEXTARO, Fojikawa Rikitaro, Noda Umekichi, and Funakawa Yokichi, who drew the first prize of Y35,000 in the Formosan lottery by means of a stolen ticket, and were sentenced to one month's imprisonment and a fine of Y5 in the Onaka Appeal Court, are to get off without punishment after all. They appealed from the decision of the Supreme Court, where the sentence was confirmed, and the order to delay the execution of the sentence was cancelled. Nevertheless, on the application of the accused to the Procurator in the Onaka Appeal Court, who associated the prosecution of this case, an application to delay the execution of the sentence has been granted. This is equivalent to the English formula of being ordered to come up for judgment at a later date.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

FLOODS IN HUPEH.

ABNORMAL RISE OF THE RIVER.

HEAVY CASUALTIES.

[By Courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Shanghai, 8th April.

The Teung Yung River, above Hupeh, has risen twenty-two Chinese feet.

Over seven hundred boats of all sizes have been sunk and many lives lost.

A PARLIAMENT FOR CHINA.

MASS MEETINGS IN HONAN.

[By Courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Peking, 8th April.

The people in Honan Province have held several mass meetings at which resolutions were adopted to memorialise the Throne to establish a Parliament for China as soon as possible.

VICEROY TUAN FANG.

SEIZED WITH APOPLETIC FIT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

On the 6th instant, Viceroy Tuan Fang was suddenly taken ill with apoplexy.

European and Chinese doctors were sent for to attend His Excellency.

Yesterday he seemed to be slightly better.

EMBEZZLEMENT IN SHANGHAI.

SUPREME COURT CLERK ARRESTED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 9th April.

2.45 p.m.

H. Moore, acting assistant clerk, H.B.M.'s Supreme Court, has been arrested for alleged embezzlement. The amount of money which accused is supposed to have misappropriated is unknown.

Japan and the United States in Manchuria.

London, 7th April.

Advice from New York state that four Japanese entered the American Consulate in Mukden and attacked the staff, apparently out of private spite.

The Consul summoned the Chinese police, and the Japanese were arrested and conveyed to the Japanese Consulate.

No apology was tendered, and diplomatic action is expected.

Russia.

The Budget Sub-Committee of the Duma is considering an application for a Volunteer Fleet subsidy, to establish services between Vladivostok and Shanghai, and Vladivostok and Kamschatka.

Later.

Obituary.

The death is announced of Howard Vincent. (Sir Charles Edward Howard Vincent).

France.

The French Chamber has passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 349 to 200.

The vote was the result of an interpellation by M. Jaures, attacking the general policy of the Government.

Portugal.

Serious rioting has taken place in Lisbon over the elections. The troops were called out and 6 rioters were killed and 50 wounded.

The Political Situation in Great Britain.

All the London papers publish leading articles on the political situation, which is recognised as marking a definite break with the past.

The King's unfortunate absence abroad is deplored, as seriously disrupting the work of the Government, and it is said that His Majesty would do well to return, and that it looks as if he has made the first mistake of his reign.

BILL OF EXCHANGE.

JUDGMENT AT THE SUPREME COURT.

The Chief Justice (Sir Francis Piggott) gave judgment in the Supreme Court, this morning, in the action brought by Leung Sen Hoy, trading as the Chia Fong Hoi Kee firm, of 60 China Street, Singapore, against the Cheong Wing firm, of 73, Bonham Strand, bankers, and Wong Yung Nin, of the same address, the banker, the Wing Tung Sun firm, of 257, Des Voeux Road Central, merchants, and Lai Yu Nung, of the same address, merchant, and the Wing Cheong firm, of 120, Des Voeux West, merchants, and Li Lan Nam, of the same address, merchant, to recover \$10,000, on a bill of exchange dated 7th January, 1907, drawn by the defendants upon the plaintiff, payable to the order of the Netherlands India Commercial Bank twenty-one days after sight and accepted by the plaintiff, payment whereof was made by the plaintiff on the 8th February, 1907, to the Netherlands India Commercial Bank.

The Hon. Mr. E. E. Pollock, K.C. (instructed by Mr. R. F. C. Master, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) appeared for the prosecution. Mr. H. W. Slade (instructed by Mr. P. S. Dixon) was for the defence.

His Lordship said: "The only facts to which I need refer in this case are very simple. The Chia Fong Hoi Kee of Singapore and the Wing Cheong firm of Hongkong were in the habit of drawing upon one another for the purposes of their business and of remitting the money to meet their bills, and the present action is brought upon the last of the series, which was drawn by the Wing Cheong upon the Chia Fong Hoi for \$10,000 to the order of the Netherlands India Commercial Bank. The bill was discounted at the Hongkong Branch and was guaranteed in so far as the Bank was concerned by the Wing Tung Sun and the Cheong Wing firm; the signatures of these two firms appear on the bill as drawers by the side of the Wing Cheong, and their character as guarantors is so far as the Bank is concerned is clearly established by the books of the bank. A letter was written by Li Lan Nam, the manager of the Wing Cheong, on 7th January, 1907, to the plaintiff informing him that the bill had been drawn; it contained this sentence: 'I have this day negotiated a twenty-one days' bill for \$10,000 at the Fan Ta Bank. It is guaranteed by the two firms, Wing Tung Sun and Cheong Wing, of this port, and you, sir, will certainly not need to be anxious. On its arrival please accept the bill and when due please pay accordingly and I shall be obliged.' The bill was accepted by the plaintiff and though it was noted for non-payment on 7th February, it was in fact paid by him. He now sued to recover the amount from the drawer and his two guarantors. The drawer is bankrupt and has absconded. The point of law can be simply stated. Can the acceptor recover the amount he has paid on the bill from persons whose names appear on the bill, as the Wing Tung and the Cheong Wing do, although they were in fact put on the bill merely as guarantors to the bank for the purpose of negotiation. These two defendants are clearly accommodation parties within section 28 (1) of the Bankruptcy Act because they have lent their names as drawers without receiving value therefor; and I think the plaintiff accepted the bill without value and therefore that it is an accommodation bill. The possibility of value arising out of the continued system of dealing between the parties is I think negatived by the fact that all the transactions were independent and in no sense to be described as mutual dealings; and the suggestion that the value might be found in the first transactions of this special series of bills is too problematical to be accepted."

Now the plaintiff's case stated quite crudely is this: Li Lan Nam draws on him for \$10,000 at 21 days; he tells him he has negotiated the bill at the bank with the assistance of Cheong Wing and Wing Tung Sun as guarantors; he does not say a word to lead the plaintiff to believe that they have also guaranteed him. If the letter could bear this construction it would have been necessary to inquire whether Li Lan Nam had authority from the other defendants to give their names as guarantors to the plaintiff, but it cannot be so construed. When the letter was produced the plaintiff in cross-examination said: "This means they were to guarantee me. They will have to pay the bill if I fail, but if I pay they will repay me. I do not believe this to be true, quite apart from another statement he made in cross-examination. He said he had business dealings with the three firms before; but when pressed he shuffled, saying first that he had bill of exchange transactions with the three firms, and immediately afterwards he corrected himself and said they were with the Wing Cheong only; that he had other business with the others but not in connection with drafts; and his books being produced showed no account with Cheong Wing or with Wing Tung Sun, which he explained by saying that this bill was entered in the account with Wing Cheong. This is much too unsatisfactory for me to believe even if there were a possibility of the letter having this interpretation. But it does not and it could hardly be denied when I propounded the question whether the action in the circumstances must be on the letter and not on the bill, that the Cheong Wing and Wing Tung Sun could not be sued on this letter."

I take the following from Chalmers: "Formerly it was held at law that while a party's name appeared on a bill as principal he could not be held to be a surety for that, was a contradiction of the written instrument. This defence was afterwards modified in cases where it could be shown there was a contemporaneous agreement that the bill was to be treated as a surety; and now it is clearly established that the rights of the surety arise independently of the form of the instrument. But this emphasises the rights of the surety and the next sentence in Chalmers makes this clear: 'But the purpose of enforcing the debt

the principal debtor on the instrument may be treated as such; but apart from this as soon as the creditor is affected with notice that the apparent principal was and is only a surety, the ordinary consequences which flow from that relationship ensue, and the creditor disregards them at his peril.'"

The question involved in this sentence as illustrated by the case on which it is based, *Manley v. Boycott*, was argued. That case establishes the proposition that if a drawer of a bill does in fact sign as surety to the knowledge of the drawer, then the giving of time to the principal debtor releases the surety. This was laid down in 1853 in this case as a common law doctrine, although in the subsequent cases, *Pooley v. Harradine* and *Greenough v. M'Lelland*, a few years later, it was treated in the Queen's Bench as an equity doctrine. But the point which has to be proved here is not that these two parties who appear as drawers were sureties to the drawer, but that they signed only as sureties to the bank, the payee, and that they undertook no liabilities towards the drawer; that so far as they are concerned the bill must be treated as if their names were not in it. So that the question is whether the principle laid down in *Manley v. Boycott* is merely a rule dealing with the question of giving time to the principal debtor, or is only an example of a larger principle than the circumstances in which a bill is made may be given in evidence, in spite of the rule that parol evidence is not receivable to contradict a written instrument. The general rule is laid down that evidence may be given which is consistent with the written instrument, and Lord Campbell says that if the payee of a joint and several promissory note made in the common form by two may be placed in the situation of treating the one as surety for the other, this can only be by his express assent to do so when the note was delivered to him; that is by an arrangement dehors the note. But the question here is the converse: Can the drawer of a bill of exchange drawn in the common form by three be placed in the situation of treating two of them as if their names were not on the bill? I think that what you can do in one case on the authority of *Manley v. Boycott*, you can do in the other; for it can be done in any case only in virtue of some definite principle and cannot be considered merely in connection with the question of giving time. Therefore, I think the answer here must be in the affirmative, if he knew the object with which these names were put on the bill; and it is clear that he did from the letter of 7th February, from Li Lan Nam.

The same result is arrived at by considering the question from the point of view of the discharge of the bill. By section 59 a bill is discharged, that is, all rights of action thereon are extinguished, by payment in due course, that is, at or after maturity of the bill by the drawer. That is what happened in this case. By subsection 3 an accommodation bill is discharged if it is paid in the course by the party accommodated. It says nothing about payment in due course by the accommodated party; this therefore falls within the subsection. Indeed subsection 3 is only introduced to provide for a case which does not fall within subsection 1. When a bill is discharged the rights of action on it are extinguished; but the rights which arise out of a bill Chalmers calls very aptly "the bill transaction." I, therefore, have no difficulty in accepting his statement on page 202, that "if an accommodation acceptor pays a bill it is discharged, but he has a personal right of action for indemnity." In other words the action here after the bill was paid by the plaintiff is not on the bill but on the "bill transaction": the whole of which is contained in the letter of 7th January from Li Lan Nam; and on that letter there is not the shadow of a right which could be enforced against these two defendants, nor any word from which an undertaking on their part to indemnify the acceptor could be implied. Judgment must therefore be for the defendants with costs.

Mr. Slade—Against both defendants who appear?

His Honour—Yes.

"LOVE'S LABOUR LOST."

A BOGUS ECCLESIASTIC.

The duplicity of a self-styled Taoist priest and a postponed wedding, not to mention the disappearance of a \$25 wedding fee, formed the component parts of a tale that was unfolded in the Mixed Court, Shanghai, on the 1st inst. The complainant was a lover's youth of about 20 summers—more or less—and he related how he had been imposed upon by the defendant who had passed himself as a Taoist priest last June, and accepted \$28 as a fee for a wedding he could not perform. According to the complainant's sad tale he was engaged to be married; in fact, the wedding day had arrived, the feast was spread, the presents displayed, and all that was lacking was a priest. At this juncture came the impostor. He was clad in holy raiment and seemed to be the "real article." When asked how much he wanted to perform the ceremony he replied by asking the prospective bridegroom how much money he possessed. "Twenty-eight dollars," answered the would-be husband. "Well, my charge for such services is invariably \$28," said the man with the clerical robes, "and I make it a rule to collect such fees in advance." The money was paid to him, but he said he wanted to tie the knot as securely as possible, and thought this could be done only with the aid of an assistant. Forthwith he took his departure to get the assistant, and until he was apprehended a few days ago he was still searching for him. When arrested, the bogus ecclesiastic was dressed in the regulation garb of a Taoist priest and was equipped with beads and other paraphernalia. The Court decided to hold the accused pending the arrival of any other disappointed wedding parties, as it is believed he has been making a practice of duping prospective bridegrooms.

ADMIRAL LAMBTON IN CANTON.

OFFICIAL VISIT TO VICEROY CHANG.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 8th April. I telegraphed briefly to you to-day the arrival in Canton of Vice-Admiral Lambton. The Commander-in-Chief of the British South China Squadron arrived here at a quarter past five in the afternoon on board his yacht—H.M.S. *Alacrity*. The *Alacrity*, on taking up her berth at Jardine Matheson's quay on her arrival, swung too far in and took the ground. She sustained no damage. Admiral Lambton, accompanied by the British Consul at Canton and some other officials, called on H.E. the Viceroy this morning. Captain Liu with a number of soldiers escorted the distinguished visitor along the city.

Admiral Lambton will be leaving for Hongkong early on Friday morning and is expected to reach your port early the same afternoon.

IMPORTANT RICE CASE.

ARBITRATOR SUPPOSED TO ELUCIDATE THE QUESTION.

In the case of the Man Cheong Yuen firm against Messrs. Fukusui and Company to recover 572 bags of rice belonging to the plaintiffs in the possession of the defendants, of which plaintiffs have demanded possession and the defendants detain; or in the alternative \$5,176.94, the value of the rice, and \$500 damages for the detention, the Chief Justice declared to-day that he was unsatisfied on several points of law which had been submitted to him. He suggested also that the matter, preferably, might be settled by an arbitrator. And the matter stands where it was.

Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. Andrew G. Jackson (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) represented the plaintiffs. Hon. Mr. E. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. C. E. H. Beavis (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the defendants.

THE COST OF LIVING IN JAPAN.

VIEWS OF A TOKYO RESIDENT.

A valued correspondent in Tokyo makes the following comment on the leading article which recently appeared in our columns on the cost of living in Japan. It will be seen that, the writer comes to an entirely different conclusion from us. All that we desire, however, is to ascertain the facts, and we are pleased to publish anything in the shape of personal experience that will tend to throw light on the question. "We may add that our correspondent is peculiarly fitted to judge by training and recent experience to express his views on the question under discussion."

"The leader in the *Japan Chronicle* on the 'Cost of Living in Japan' seems to me to reach conclusions excessively favourable to the relative cheapness in Japan. The Japanese prices quoted are evidently Kobe prices, and very much below those we pay here. We pay 8 sen for beef, both steak and roast (including bone), which the leader quotes at 38 sen. Would it not be fairer to set Tokyo prices against London prices? I cannot speak for London prices but I can say that the leader is completely at error in representing American cost of living as being very much above London costs, which are rated as 'appreciably higher than similar costs in Japan.' Costs of living for the traveller in America are very dear, but for the householder prices of almost everything that comes on the table—except imported wine—are very much below those in Japan. In a small town in America where we spent some time, a choice cut of prime beef was 15 cents (30 sen) per pound, with bone 12 cents and other meats in proportion. In larger towns and cities, prices were higher; but in no case higher than we pay regularly in Tokyo. Flour, sugar, syrups, coffee everywhere sell at barely half their price in Japan. All the usual fruits, most vegetables, milk and cream (the like of which is not seen in Japan) are all very much cheaper than they are here. It is hard to think of an item for the table (except cut flowers) that is dearer for the average householder in America than in Japan, while not many items are of even equal cost. As for other things, tailor-made clothing is very much dearer in America, but the average man buys his linen, under-wear, hosiery, and head-gear much cheaper in America than in Japan. Coal and kerosene are but half as costly in America, rent is almost everywhere much lower for the average man than in Japan. An equal outlay will buy three times as much tobacco or salt in America as in Japan. Cost of a servant is very much greater in America than in Japan; but, owing to greater capacity of the servant for work and to greater convenience of arrangements the average household would probably have to pay no more for service than here—although in some respects the service in America would be less complete. In short, I think that the average household would cost considerably less for the ordinary daily needs and comforts even in New York or Boston than in Japan, and this is also the judgment of a friend recently arrived who had experience in Boston. Of course, the average American household spends a great deal, because it has a large income and also the habit of spending, but much of the expenditure is for things which we do not or cannot get in Japan. Of course, a diplomat in Washington would find necessary expenses above those in Tokyo, but that is owing to the difference in pace set by those with whom he associates, not to his position at the point of issue. I firmly believe that any American who came here expecting to find costs of living of the nature represented in the *Chronicle* leader would be sadly disappointed. On the other hand, I fear that some of those who favour exaggerated arguments will find in this leader argument more convincing, because they wish to think that way, than they find in the many thoughtful articles in other *Chronicle* leaders on arrangements, taxes, etc."—*Japan Chronicle*.

RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

To a certain extent, the deficiency in railway accommodation in China is met by the systematically laid-out inland waterways. But, elaborate and useful as they are, they do not adequately meet existing demands. There is no doubt, therefore, that the progress of the country's agricultural, mineral and manufacturing industries is considerably retarded by the lack of transport facilities. There has, however, been a considerable recent improvement in this respect. Among the important lines recently built or now under construction, etc., are the line from Moukden to Antung, 187 miles, built by Japan; and the line from Port Arthur, Dalny and Newchwang to K'iao-cheng-tsu. These, in addition to other short branches in Manchuria which fell into the hands of Japan after the war, are now transferred to the South Manchurian Railway Company. The line from K'iao-cheng-tsu to Harbin and east and west to the Russian border remains as the Chinese Eastern Railway, but in Russian control, which in Chinese territory is now curtailed to 167 miles; the Imperial Railways of North China have practically completed the reconstruction of the 35 miles of line westward from Moukden Station; the line from Tientsin to Yunnan Fu via Mengtze, 292 miles, is being pushed by the French, and is expected to be finally completed in 1909; the British line of 200 miles, between Shanghai and Nanking, will be in operation; it is expected, about July; the Hongkong or Kowloon-Canton Railway of 125 miles, 21 of which are British, will be in operation in 1909, the other portion is being done by the Hongkong Government and is progressing fairly. It is interesting to note that the Imperial Railways of North China during last year showed a substantial credit balance of £1,385,600, and this amount was saved to spite of the gross receipts falling from £2,886,600 to £1,438,200, as well as after deducting charges for maintenance, etc., and proportion for the constructional works on the Feng-tai-Peking line, amounting to £371,400. British firms have benefited by the new lines in course of construction, substantial orders having been placed with them for locomotives, waggons, carriages, etc. With the greater developments pending, if carried through, there can be no doubt orders will in consequence greatly increase.

A TRICK ON A MONKY CHANGER.

FOILED BY THE FORCE.

Everybody knows money changers' shops in Queen's Road. Most people know it is exceedingly difficult to extract a single cent beyond that to which you are entitled. It appears, however, that there are "gentlemen" in China's social stratum who believe that it is quite possible to get what we might call a rise out of the money dealers. At all events, Messrs. Cheung King and Fung Fui came into possession of a dollar bill and being methodical and careful, they decided that they must have the premium. Another case of subsidiary change affecting the poor—not to say the flagrant.

The two gentlemen appeared at the counter at a money changer's shop at 111, Queen's Road West yesterday afternoon and tendered their whole worldly possession, in the shape of a dollar bill. Being economical minded they refused to accept the current rate of the day, which was four cents, and ordered the money changer to give them what they conceived to be the proper exchange—ten cents. The money-changer was not to be had by bluff and the coolies requested that their money might be returned to them. It was returned with interest, as may appear later. Our two gentlemen skillfully negotiated the change in their fortunes by substituting a "gold brick" for the money they had received—in other words they gave five counterfeit coins for the money which had been handed over to them. It happens now and again that a policeman is always on the spot, and Policeman Lenaghan is always there, especially when there is trouble brewing. When the money-changer discovered that the coins were counterfeit he drew out the indispensable adjunct to every Chinaman's personal belongings—a police whistle. P. C. Lenaghan caught the fugitives.

At the Police Court, this morning, before Mr. J. H. Kemp, the accused were arraigned. The chief operator will enjoy a sojourn in gaol for a matter of six weeks, after bestowing his beauty upon the public for four hours in the stocks. His accomplice will contribute to the Colony's purse the sum of \$110, or suffer four months' imprisonment.

GOLF.

The monthly competition for the Captain's Cup was held at Happy Valley between April 4th and April 6th. The following cards were returned:—

CAPTAIN'S CUP.	
* W. D. Kraft	80—7 73
* Surg.—Lt. A. Baies, R.M.	89—16 73
A. Glitten	79—5 77
C. T. Beath	85—5 77
Col. H. Manly	87—10 77
H. Wilson, R.M.	85—6 79
P. Tester	97—18 79
H. C. Sandford	95—18 80
Com. H. C. R. Boucher, R.M.	88—7 81
E. C. Lane	96—15 81
M. A. Murray	89—5 84
26 entries.	
POOL.	
W. D. Kraft	80—7 73
C. T. Beath	81—5 77
Col. H. Manly	87—10 77
H. Wilson	85—6 79
H. C. Sandford	95—18 80
Com. H. C. R. Boucher, R.M.	88—7 81
E. C. Lane	96—15 81
M. A. Murray	89—5 84
15 entries.	

The following cards were returned for the Captain's Cup:—

Today's Advertisements.

HONGKONG CLUB. NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SECOND YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd April, 1908, at 5.15 P.M.

By Order,
C. H. GRACE,
Secretary.

HONGKONG CLUB. NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd April, 1908, at 5.30 P.M. for the purpose set forth in the Notice posted in the Hall of the Club.

By Order,
C. H. GRACE,
Secretary.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

It is hereby notified that TENDERS will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon of SATURDAY, the 30th May 1908, for the purchase of the following PLANT which can be seen at the Government Waterworks Pumping Station, Yau-mat, Kowloon:—

A.—TWO SETS ENGINES AND PUMPS.
Type: Triple Expansion Worthington duplex engines fitted to double acting pumps. Cylinders, 6'-6" 14" 10" stroke. Condensers, surface. Pump, Capacity, 337 gallons per complete stroke.
B.—ONE BOILER.
Type: Vertical Beesley Field tube. Overall dimensions 8' 8" high by 4' 7" diameter Working Pressure, 90 lbs. per square inch.

The whole complete with copper steam pipes and brass fittings to be sold as they stand and to be removed by the purchaser. The plant will be sold either in one lot or in three lots:—

Lot 1.—1 Engine with condenser and pumps and delivery pipes up to and including the non-return valve and the supporting pillar. No suction pipes are included.
Lot 2.—1 Engine with condenser and pumps as above.
Lot 3.—1 Boiler together with down-take pipe to boiler house floor, all mountings complete. Also a donkey feed pump, feed tanks and steam pipe up to the engine branches but not including them.

For full particulars apply to the Public Works Department.
The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

W. CHATHAM,
Director of Public Works.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1908.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

on
WEDNESDAY,
the 15th April, 1908, at 2.30 P.M., at their

Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
JAPANESE CURIOS.

Comprising:—
CARVED BRASS AND BRONZE VASES, BOWLS, DAIBUTSU, IVORY CARVINGS, GOLD AND SILVER CLOISONNE TEA SETS, SATSUMA VASES, PLATES, BOWLS, MAKUDZU and IMARI WARE, SILK-EMBROIDERED WAIR HANGINGS, SCREENS, KAKEMONOS, MOTHER-OF-PEARL INLAID SCREENS, KAGA and ARITA WARE, &c.
Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.
HUGHES & HUGHES,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1908.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship
"GREGORY APCAR"

Captain S. H. Belson, will be despatched for the above Ports, on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 3 P.M.

This Steamship has Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1908.

AN EXPENSIVE RIDE.

ONE OF OUR ALLIES HAS AN EXPERIENCE.
Mister Mokuchi Katayama, of the steamer *Kita Maru*, had a peculiar experience last night when he attempted to ride upon a tramcar. Mister Eiceta discovered that he had the noble sum of two cents in his pocket. He also discovered that the third class passengers of a tramcar should go free! Unfortunately, his dream was dissipated by the appearance of a hoodlum, called the conductor. Mister Eiceta refused to be bound by rules and regulations and denied his responsibility for the moving car. If the car moved that was the blame of the motorman. Quietly and gently the conductor requested him to show his pockets. Mister Jap refused to turn out his pockets, alleging that he was a better man than anybody in the car. The conductor being a plain, prosaic man, said in a loud voice: "Your fare or No. 2." The unfortunate stranger refused to heed the advice which was carefully tendered him by ten thousand voices, more or less. It is said to say that "our ally" had to appear in the Police Court this morning. Much more regret it he was fined the sum of \$5, and the conductor who had to endure all this trouble, and who had only awarded the sum of two cents to the

Intimations.

THE ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD.

AGENTS FOR THE FAMOUS "VICTOR" TALKING MACHINES.

A comprehensive stock of MACHINES & RECORDS.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1908.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS:

7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS:

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

SATURDAY:

Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 12.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1907.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,

SHIPCHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

GROUND FLOOR, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG.

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

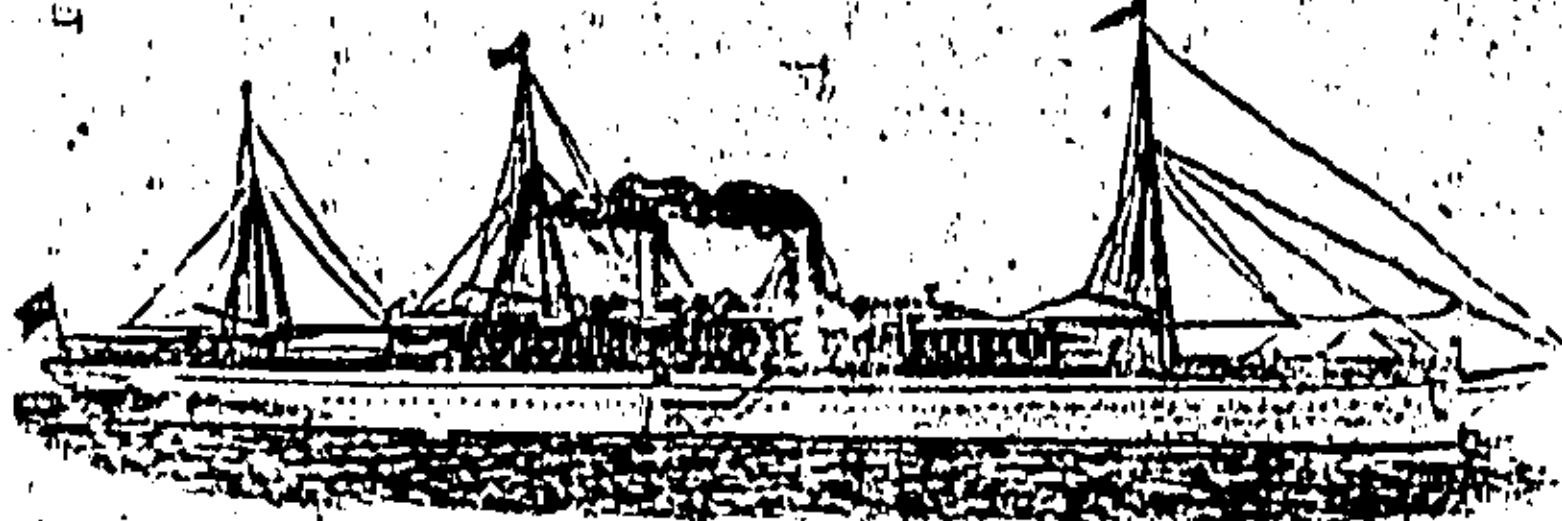
SOLE AGENTS FOR HARTMANN'S RAHTIEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES.

SOLE AGENTS FOR FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM and P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SMOOTH WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF SHIP STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK.

REASONABLE PRICES.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under Eleven Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days Ocean Travel.
11 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 18 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration.)

R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"MONTEAGLE"	6,103	WEDNESDAY, April 22nd	May 16th
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000	THURSDAY, May 7th	May 25th
"GLENFARG"	3,700	WEDNESDAY, May 20th	June 18th
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000	THURSDAY, June 4th	June 22nd
"LENNOX"	3,700	WEDNESDAY, June 17th	July 16th
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	6,000	THURSDAY, July 2nd	July 20th

S.S. "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" are Freighters only and do not carry Passengers.
 "EMPEROR" steamships depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M., S.S. "MONTEAGLE,"
 "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" at 12 Noon.

S.S. "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" are Freighters only and do not carry Passengers. "EMPEROR" steamships depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M., S.S. "MONTEAGLE", "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial "EMPEROR" Steamships, 14,000 tons register. The through route to LIVERPOOL being 22 days, from YOKOHAMA, and 29 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class via St. Lawrence River Lines or New York £71.10. Hongkong to London, Intermediate or 2nd Class £42.10.

First-class rates include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "Intermediate" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Government.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
Hongkong, 9th April, 1908. D. W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner Peddar Street and Praya.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"LOO VSANG"	SATURDAY, 11th April, 3 P.M.
MANILA	"HAN VSANG"	SATURDAY, 11th April, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YUE VSANG"	MONDAY, 13th April, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE	"KUTSANG"	FRIDAY, 21st April, 4 P.M.
& MOI	"KUTSANG"	FRIDAY, 21st May, Noon.

RETURN TOUS TO JAPAN

The steamers "Kutsumi", "Naniwa" and "Kure" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama (via Inland Sea) returning via Kobe and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

These steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
HONGKONG, 9th April, 1908. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD., General Managers.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMSHIP	TO SAIL
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"PAOTING"	10th April, 4 P.M.
AMOI, MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	11th " Noon.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	12th " 9 A.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	14th " 4 P.M.
TSINGTAU, CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG	"KWEIYANG"	" 5th " "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIA	"CHANGSHA"	" 21st " "
TIENSIN	"KUEICHOW"	" 21st " "
KOBE	"CHINGTU"	" 28th " "

The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light, Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
HONGKONG, 9th April, 1908. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon and Stewardess—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
ZAFIRO	3540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 18th April, at Noon.
RUBI	3540	Almond	"	SATURDAY, 25th April, at Noon.
ZAFIRO	3540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 2nd May, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
HONGKONG, 9th April, 1908. SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

Steamship	To sail
"LOWTHER CASTLE"	On or about the 31st May, 1908.

For Freight and further information, apply to
HONGKONG, 8th April, 1908. SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Agents.

Shipping—Steamers.

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE

FOR NEW YORK.
(With liberty to call at Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship

"TUDOR PRINCE"
Captain Macdougall, will leave for the above Ports, on or about TUESDAY, 21st April.

For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1908. [399]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,
(Calling at Port Darwin, and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

For Freight, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1908. [376]

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

Connecting at Tacoma with
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VICTORIA, B.C., AND TADOMA,
VIA
MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer Tons Captain Sailing

"Kumier" 6,331 Cowley 14th May, 1908.

"Shamout" 9,000 Roberts 30th May, 1908.

"Tremont" 9,000 Garlick 19th June, 1908.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The twin-screw s.s. "Shamout" and "Tremont" are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensure steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

1 Cargo only.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO. LIMITED, General Agents.

Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 18th March, 1908. [19-20]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE
BETWEEN
HONGKONG, CALLAO
AND
IQUIQUE via JAPAN PORTS
(KARATSU, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).

With liberty to call at HONOLULU and SALINA CRUZ.

Steamers Tons To sail
KASATO MARU 6,100

Taking Freight and Passengers to other Eastern and Western Coast ports of South America in connection with Steamers of the Pacific S. N. Co.

For further information as to Freight and Passage, apply to
K. MATSUDA, Manager, York Building, Hongkong, 6th April, 1908. [18]

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" Capt. H. W. WALKER.
"KWONG SAI" Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey £4.
Meals £1.25 each

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,
SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD.,
No. 5 Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 2nd July, 1907. [20]

Shipping—Steamers.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.



STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AMERICA and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship "MALTA."

Captain C. H. S. Tocque, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 18th April, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. "Himalaya", 7,000 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. "Cardinal", due in London on 30th May, 1908.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to
F. J. ABBOTT, Acting Superintendent, Hongkong, 4th April, 1908. [7]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW.

THE Company's Steamship "HAIOHING."

Captain A. E. Hodgins, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAIRRAIK & Co., General Managers, Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [399]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, (Florio and Rubattino Unlined Companies).

STEAM FOR NAPLES AND GENOA, (without transhipment in Bombay) VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BOMBAY.

(Taking cargo at Conference Rates less 2/6d. and usual rebates).

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to MESSINA, and LIGORIO, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, IONIAN, and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALAIO.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.)

THE Steamship "LEVANZO."

Captain Bellio, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at Noon.

For further Particulars, regarding Freight and Passage, apply to
CARLUWITZ & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 7th April, 1908. [95]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship "AUSTRALIEN."

Captain Verion, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about MONDAY, the 13th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
J. MILLET, Agent, Hongkong, 6th April, 1908. [14]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK, VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL, (With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

S.S. "WRAY CASTLE" 7th April, 1908.

S.S. "SIKH" 28th April, 1908.

For Freight and further information, apply to
DODWELL & Co., LIMITED, Agents, Hongkong, 3rd April, 1908. [306]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.00 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 50 lbs. net \$3.00 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co., General Managers, Hongkong, 1st October, 1907. [61]

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 8th April, 1908. per 5' Max.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef—Prime cut—Mei Lung Pa 19

" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk 19

" Roast—Shiu 19

" Breast—Ngau Lam 15

" Soup, Tong Yuk 15

" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa 19

" Sirloin—Ngau Lau 28

" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chung 26

" Bullock's Brains—Know 10

" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li 50

" Corned—Ham Ngau Li 55

" Head—Ngau Tau 85

" Heart—Ngau Sum 12

" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin 19

" Feet—Ngau Keok 10

" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu 10

" Tail—Ngau Mei 17

" Liver—Ngau Con 12

" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To 7

" Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai 10

" Head—Mei 10

" Mutton Chop—Yeung Pai Kwat 22

" Leg—Yeung Pai 22

" Shoulder—Yeung Shau 20

" Pigs' Chittings—Chi Cheung 23

" Brains—Chi Know 2

" Feet—Chi Keok 12

" Fry—Chi Chak 15

" Head—Chi Tau 18

" Heart—Chi Sum 7

" Kidneys—Chi Yiu 7

" Liver—Chi Koo 28

" Pork, Chop—Chi Pai Kwat 23

" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk 23

" Leg—Chu Pei 23

" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau 18

" Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau 50

" Keok 6

" Heart—Yeung Sum 10

" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu 23

" Liver—Yeung Con 23

" Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai 22

" Suet Beef—Sang Ngau Yau 20

" Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau 24

" Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk 20

" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong 20

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai 25

" Capons, Large, Small—Siu Kai 22

" Ducks—Ap 25

" Doves—Pan Kau 22

" Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan 16

" Fowls, Canton—Kai 35

" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai 31

" Geese—Ngo 19

" Geese, Wild—Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ye 19

" Nge 19

" Musk Deer—Wong Keng 18

" Hare—Tu Chai 18

" Partridge—Che Khoo 60

" Pheasant—Shao Kai 32

" Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup 27

" Hoilow—Hoilow Pak Kup 27

" Quail—Um Chuu 22

" Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk 22

" Snipe—Sa Chui 25

" Turkey, Cock—Fo Kai Kung 40

" Hen—Na 45

" Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sui-ge 75

" Teal, Shanghai, Sui Ap Chai 75

" Wild Ducks Canton—Sang Shing Sui Ap 75

" per pair \$1.30

" FISH.

Harbel—Ka Yu 10

Bream—Bin Yu 10

Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu 14

Carp—Li Yu 18

Catfish—Chik Yu 17

Codfish—Mun Yu 17

Crabs—Hoi 18

Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu 13

Dab—Sa Mang Yu 14

Dace—Wong Mei Lun 11

Dog Fish—Tui Tu Sa 8

Eels, Congor—Hoi Man Yu 14

